16: Hanks & Hanks E,P-4,5 (1938-1941) 1950
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the end of the season they recommend whether or not to harvest the crop, count the bushels, and notify the book-keeper at the agency how much each Indian has made.

To carry out the instructions, each farmer must have four work horses with harness, a plough, seeder, cultivator, and binder. In 1941 four horses, bought with trust money, were given to each new farmer, but the remainder of the equipment had either to be purchased at a cost of about $350 or borrowed directly from the farm instructor. The machinery available for loan has been purchased with trust funds. Recently it has been possible to have one's field ploughed with a tractor at a cost of $1 per acre. Because of the expense most farmers prefer to do their own work if they have the equipment. Furthermore, borrowing machines from the farm instructor is inconvenient, since one may have to wait several weeks until an implement is available. With threshing machines, of which there are three on the reserve, there was a case where an individual had to wait two and one half months before threshing his crop.

Cash from the sale of grain is obtainable when the agency has received or disposed of the crop. The agent usually sells the crop immediately in order that the Indians may have their money as soon as possible. Also there is no longer a central storage facility on the reserve for large amounts of grain. The individual farmer is given credit for the number of bushels sold. From the market price is deducted a sum varying from 6 to 10 cents per bushel to cover the expense of threshing. The residual money may then be drawn by the farmer in small sums according to the credit due him in the books at the agency.

With these features of agricultural production in mind we may turn back to review briefly the course of change. At its inception many had high hopes. The dramatic introduction of farming as a means to a good living like the whites is apparent when we look at the avidity with which many entered into it. Though all may not have carried it to this extent, the following case (*circa* 1916) from our field-notes illustrates this motivation:

Sleigh started farming and did his best. The agency gave him a team and harness. This was all the agency did for him, and this much was done for everyone. He put in a big crop and had good returns the first year. There were seven teams of horses working on his farm every day in the year. He had eight sets of harness, seven of his own purchase. From that first crop [150 bushels] he bought a binder, seeder, plough and a democrat. Winter came. The next year he put in a crop and had good returns again [150 bushels]. Then he bought a wagon, sleigh and a cutter. He also bought a hay rake and a heavy saddle. He